• COLORADO RIVER •

AQUEDUCT NEWS

THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

VOLUME XVII AUGUST, 1950 NUMBER 7

District's Tax Rate For 1950-51 Reduced

While federal, state and municipal taxing bodies generally are increasing tax levies, the tax rate of the Metropolitan Water District has been reduced for the year 1950-51 by order of the District's Board of Directors.

Acting on the recommendation of its Finance Committee, headed by Director Herman Nelson of Glendale and Controller A. W. McKinlay, the Board on August 18 voted to reduce the 1949-50 tax rate of 34c per $100 of assessed valuation to 31c. This amounts to a reduction of almost 10%.

Of the 31c tax rate, Controller McKinlay stated, 26c will be used to meet interest and principal payments on outstanding Colorado River aqueduct bonds that were sold to finance the construction of the giant water supply system. The remaining 5c will be used to help pay operation and maintenance expenses and meet outstanding obligations with the Federal Government.

Cities and areas within the Metropolitan Water District are not required to meet assessments made against them from taxes but may pay these charges from municipal water revenues, Board Chairman Joseph Jensen has pointed out. He said that Glendale, Pasadena, San Diego and Chula Vista levy no taxes to meet their District obligations but pay all these charges from their water and other revenues. Other District cities that pay part of their charges from water revenues are Compton, Burbank and National City.

Chairman Jensen stated that the 3c tax reduction was ordered by the Board despite the fact that the District's payments to amortize outstanding Colorado River aqueduct bonds will be considerably increased during the next year as compared to the current year. There

(*Continued on Page 3*)

DROUGHT PERILS SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OAKS



—U. S. Forest Service Photo

Caught in the relentless grip of a six-year drought, thousands of giant California Oak trees growing in Southern California areas dependent upon rainfall are facing certain death unless dry spell is broken soon.

Southern California's giants are dying of thirst.

With their roots buried deep in the dry, unirrigated soil of hills, canyons and plains, thousands of noble California oak trees are facing certain death unless Mother Nature relents soon and breaks a six-year drought with sufficient rain to revive them.

This is the conclusion reached by Pierre Miller, Professor of Plant Pathology, University of California at Los Angeles and chairman of a committee which recently concluded an extensive survey of drought conditions affecting native trees and vegetation in Southern California.

(*Continued on Page 2*)

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AQUEDUCT NEWS
THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

306 West Third Street
Los Angeles, California

Published monthly in the interest of Field and Office Workers on the Colorado River Aqueduct, and for the information of all other citizens of the Metropolitan Water District.

VOL. XVII AUGUST No. 7

Four Projects Built Under Estimated Cost

Figures taken from the District's fiscal report for the year ending June 30, 1950, reveal that four large scale construction projects were completed during the year and all were built under their estimated total cost.

The new addition to the District's softening and filtration plant at La Verne estimated to cost $4,000,000 was completed for approximately $3,850,000. The new unit doubles the plant's capacity to 200 million gallons of softened and filtered Colorado River water per day.

The District's feeder line to the West Basin Municipal Water District estimated to cost $1,535,000 was completed for $1,450,000. Within this district are the cities of El Segundo, Gardena, Manhattan Beach, Redondo Beach, Palos Verdes Estates and Hermosa Beach. The total population of this area is approximately 175,000.

The Victoria street lateral built at a cost of $650,000 was substantially under the original estimated cost of $716,000. This line, which will serve Long Beach, runs between 184th and 189th street and easterly along Victoria street to Wilmington avenue at which point it will be tapped by Long Beach. The line is 54 inches in diameter and is one of the largest pipelines built by the District in recent years. When the Long Beach tie-in lateral is completed it will permit the city to store an additional 40,000,000 gallons of Colorado River water in 12 new steel reservoirs.

The recently completed San Marino lateral estimated to cost $87,000 was completed at a cost of $84,000. This line extends north from Paloma street on Foothill blvd. in Pasadena to the Lamanda Park reservoir.

Jensen Statement Made 10 Years Ago Still Good

Ten years ago, in August of 1940, Board Chairman Joseph Jensen made this prophetic statement that could very well have been made just as aptly in August of this year.



CHAIRMAN JOSEPH JENSEN

"The dangerous extent to which local underground water levels have been lowered and depleted during the past twenty years in our Los Angeles metropolitan area should make us all realize the priceless protection and water insurance provided by the Colorado River Aqueduct."

Oak Trees Stricken

(Continued from Page One)

"For six years we have experienced an unprecedented dry spell. The lack of sufficient rainfall during this period is most serious to all our native vegetation," Professor Miller said. "In particular our native oak trees growing in areas where it is impossible to irrigate, are suffering from shock and strain. Many of these beautiful trees will die for in their weakened condition they become susceptible to some diseases and insects."

Collaborating with Professor Miller on the report were A. J. Barton, Los Angeles County Roadside Tree Superintndent; Leland R. Brown, Junior Entomologist, University of California; Marston H. Kimball, Agriculturist, Los Angeles County Agricultural Extension Service; F. W. Roewekamp, Los Angeles City Forester, and Howard Wilcomb, Deputy Agricultural Commissioner, Los Angeles County.

For the RECORD

(The following items are noted from the report of General Manager and Chief Engineer Julian Hinds, filed August 1950, covering District operations for July 1950)

Construction—Field surveys on the proposed middle feeder were continued westerly from San Dimas to Baldwin Park. Construction of the chlorination structure at Corona del Mar reservoir was completed by District forces and the station was placed in operation.

Hoover Dam—Energy delivered to the Edison system totaled 19,964,846 kwhr. and the peak delivery was 110,000 kw. The water level in Lake Mead continued its summer rise and on July 31 was at elevation 1,177.15 feet for an increase in storage of 414,000 acre-feet to available storage of 20,811,000 acre-feet. The average discharge of the river at Hoover Dam was 15,900 cubic feet per second compared with 15,800 in June.

Parker Dam—Lake Havasu remained at full reservoir stage throughout the month. The average discharge of the Colorado at Parker Dam was 14,600 cfs compared with 15,300 in June. Peak delivery to the Park power plant was 36,000 kw.

Pumping—One pump unit per plant was operated until July 10 when a second unit was started at Hayfield and pumping with two pumps continued to the end of the month.

Distribution—Colorado River water was delivered to the San Diego aqueduct at a uniform rate of 100 cfs during July. San Jacinto reservoir water level was held constant at elevation 1,500 feet with available storage of 1,171.4 acre-feet. At Lake Mathews the gain in storage for the month was 443 acre-feet to a total available storage on July 31 of 95,735 acre-feet with water level at elevation 1,352.98 feet.

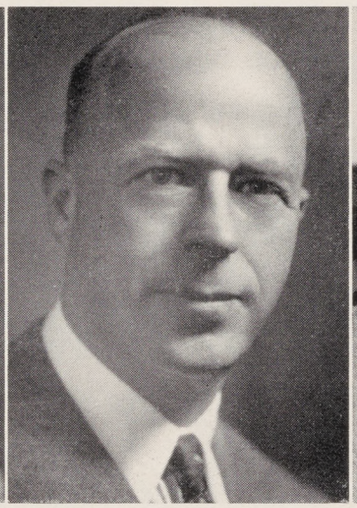
At the softening and filtration plant Colorado River water was softened from an average hardness of 314 ppm to 125 ppm at an average rate of 134.9 cfc. The rate of inflow to the plant varied from 113.5 to 190.4 cfs, or 73 million to 123 million gallons per day. Total sales of Colorado River water in July averaged 292 cfs, 130.0 softened and 161.1 unsoftened.

Purchasing—In July there were issued 298 purchase orders in the total amount of approximately $64,900. Carload freight forwardings consisted of 69 cars of chemicals to the softening and filtration plant.

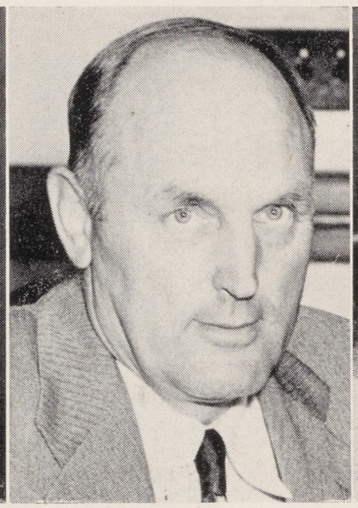
TWENTY YEARS OF DISTRICT SERVICE



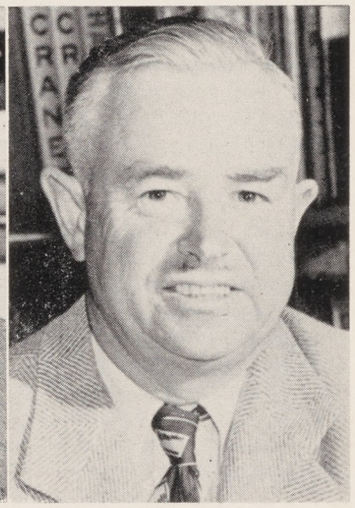
MIRIAM TAYLOR



A. L. GRAM



HENRY MILLS



OWEN WILSON



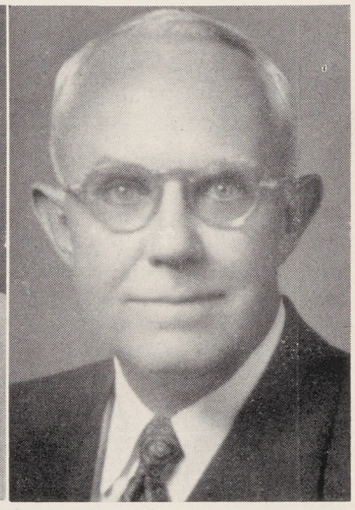
CHARLES WITT



EZRA B. RIDER



JOHN A. KEIGAN



ALAN PATTEN

District's Tax Rate

(*Continued from Page* 1)

will also be additional expenses on account of office and field engineering work on a program of extending the aqueduct distribution lines to member areas and to other sections that are expected to be annexed to the Metropolitan Water District during the coming year.

Factors which help to make possible the reduction of the Metropolitan Water District's tax rate include increasing revenues from the sale of Colorado River water and an increase in the assessed valuation of property within the District.

Covering an area of about 910 square miles and including 29 incorporated cities and much unincorporated territory, the Metropolitan Water District now has an assessed valuation of $4,281,000,000 and a population of 3,350,000.

District Employees Win Twenty-Year Service Pins

Justly proud of their District employment records are the men and women whose pictures appear on this page.

Starting with the District more than 20 years ago they have played an important part in the growth of the District, which now includes 29 Southern California cities and a number of unincorporated areas with a total population of more than 3,500,000 persons.

In recognition of their many years of service, Joseph Jensen, Chairman of the District's Board of Directors, recently presented each of them with a 20-year service pin.

The employees are A. L. Gram, John A. Keigan, Alan Patten, Ezra B. Rider, Miriam Taylor, Owen Wilson, Henry Mills and Charles Witt. Other employees with more than 20 years service with the District were listed in the July issue of the News.

Water Story in Pictures

Southern California's dependence on Colorado River water is dramatically illustrated in the 25th anniversary edition of "Pictorial California and the Pacific", recently issued.

Four pages of striking photographs are used to highlight Southern California's Colorado River water problem and the threat to this vital water supply posed by Arizona.

Text and pictures used in the magazine were supplied by the Colorado River Association.

NEWS FROM FIELD AND OFFICE

Harry Swango, system operator at Gene, won first prize of $77.50 in this year's Colorado River Crystal Ball Gazers guessing contest as to the flood flow into Lake Mead above Hoover Dam.

Swango confounded a dozen other aqueduct "experts", including Tom Walsh and Ed Russell of Gene and also Irving Langmuir and Irving P. Krick of national "rain-making" fame. His winning guess was 7,653,000 acre-feet. The official measured April to July inflow for 1950 was 7,459,000 acre-feet compared with last year's 10,700,000 acre-feet.

* * *

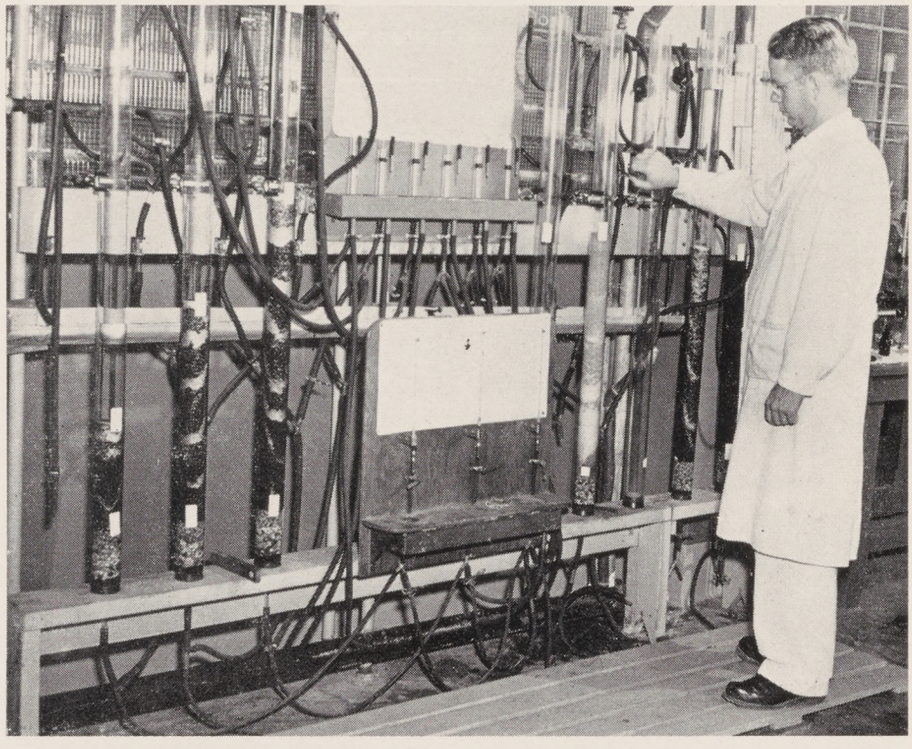
Word has just been received from Lynn Smith, former editor of the News, that the Korean war crisis will prevent his making a visit home. Smith now is a Lieutenant Colonel attached to the staff of General MacArthur in Tokyo.

* * *

Among vacationers returning to Gene within the past few days are Joe Reider, line patrolman, and his family, who visited relatives in Oregon; Walter Smith, maintenance mechanic, who also visited in the Northwest, and Ray Wallace, mechanic, who returned by air from his vacation in Wisconsin.



A. C. (Alex) Jonsson dropped in the other day to see Mr. R. B. Diemer and other old timers from aqueduct construction days. Before leaving the District in 1938 Alex spent seven years on various phases of main line aqueduct construction. He has recently returned from Venezuela where he was engaged on an oil refinery construction project.



Eugene Bowers, Research Chemist, at the District's Softening and Filtration plant, is shown above conducting a series of tests involving the use of cation exchangers. These investigations have enabled the District to improve the efficiency and economy of its water softening process.

William Eppinger, assistant engineer, and his wife and son are back from a vacation that took them all the way to New York state.

* * *

Boy Scouts out at Hayfield recently enjoyed an overnight camping trip to Oak Creek under the leadership of Scoutmaster Dale Malquist, system operator.

* * *

Dan Gabele, system operator at Gene, and his wife have returned after a vacation trip to the East. They rolled home in a new Chevrolet.

* * *

Bill Ralph, general clerk, says it's never too hot to square dance and that the folks at Gene are still gathering in the Recreation Hall on Wednesday evenings. If you are within a "hoot and a holler" of Gene you're invited.

* * *

Let's drop a letter or post card to "Pop" Morris who is well on the road to recovery after a long illness. "Pop" is a master mechanic at Gene and a long time District employee. His temporary address is 555½ Arbor Vitae Street, Inglewood, California.

George Windisch, maintenance mechanic at Gene, and his wife have been enjoying a visit from their daughter, Georgia, for the past few weeks.

* * *

Glenn Lucas, Division foreman out at the Palos Verdes reservoir, and Mrs. Lucas are the proud grandparents of their second grandchild, Kathleen Ellen Conners, born July 31. Her parents, Bob and Ruth, report that Kathleen weighed in at 4 pounds 9 ounces but now is over the 5 pound mark and doing nicely.

* * *

The Maynard Andersons explored the Mammoth Lakes country on their vacation while the William Merrithews at last reports were enjoying Laguna Beach and some deep sea fishing. Both are office engineers with Operation and Maintenance.

* * *

There's Fords in the future of Thomas Walter, mechanic; John Renstrom, line patrolman, and Ralph Sams, maintenance helper, all stationed at Iron Mountain. The boys all acquired the same make of new cars last month.

Marked Increase Shown In Assessed Valuation

At a meeting of the Board of Directors on August 18, Controller A. W. McKinlay filed a letter that set forth the assessed valuations of each of the constituent cities and areas within the Metropolitan Water District, and the total assessed valuation of the District for the fiscal year 1950-51. These assessed valuation figures were supplied the District Controller by the city auditors of Los Angeles, Orange and San Diego counties wherein the District areas are located.

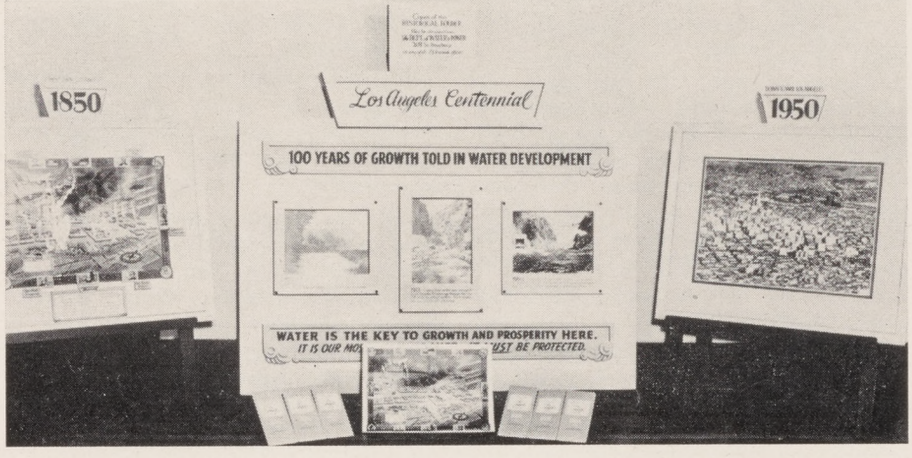
The following table gives the District cities and areas, the assessed valuation of taxable property within each of these units, and the total assessed valuation of taxable property within the entire District.

Anaheim	$ 19,664,250
Beverly Hills	117,382,290
Burbank	114,438,990
Coastal Municipal Water District	74,075,650
Compton	38,896,470
Fullerton	32,144,410
Glendale	124,660,670
Long Beach	327,842,970
Los Angeles	2,480,150,680
Pasadena	148,172,690
San Diego County Water Authority	394,418,400
San Marino	30,044,210
Santa Ana	54,593,035
Santa Monica	97,275,370
Torrance	50,582,540
West Basin Muncipal Water District	177,177,100
Total	$4,281,519,725

In 1941, when the Colorado River aqueduct was first placed in operation, the assessed valuation of the District was $1,900,599,934. At that time 13 cities comprised the District. By the year 1950, it will be noted, the assessed valuation of property within the District had more than doubled. This is due to two factors, namely, the increased value of property and the annexation of additional areas.

The areas that have been annexed to the District since 1941 include the Coastal Municipal Water District, the San Diego County Water Authority and the West Basin Municipal Water District. Within these three constituent areas there are now 16 incorporated cities. These cities are Laguna Beach, Brea, Newport Beach, San Diego, Oceanside, National City, La Mesa, Chula Vista, El Cajon, Escondido, El Segundo, Manhattan Beach, Hermosa Beach, Redondo Beach, Gardena and Palos Verdes Estates.

Displays Show How City Grows On Water Supply



Tying in with California's Centennial celebration during the month of September the Colorado River Association, through the cooperation of the Broadway Department stores, has arranged window displays depicting the growth of Los Angeles in terms of its water supply.

Among the illustrations used is an artist's drawing showing downtown Los Angeles in the vicinity of the Plaza in 1850 when the Los Angeles River was able to furnish the city's entire water supply through a series of "Zanjas" or water ditches.

An aerial photograph of present day downtown Los Angeles with accompanying pictures of the Owens River and Hoover Dam indicate how vital a role water and power have played in the growth and development of the city over the intervening years.

The Broadway has provided window space in its downtown, Hollywood and Crenshaw stores.

San Diego Sees Need For Another Water Line

Early construction of a "second barrel" that will bring the San Diego branch aqueduct up to its full capacity has been urged by the city council of San Diego in a resolution filed with the District Board of Directors at its meeting on August 25.

The council's resolution pointed out that the Undersecretary of the Navy has directed that a survey be made to determine the Navy's water requirements on both a short and long-time basis. The Undersecretary has also requested that a study be made by the Navy to determine whether it should participate in financing and constructing the second barrel.

The water delivery line which now carries Colorado River water from the west portal of the San Jacinto tunnel on the main aqueduct to the San Vicente reservoir has been serving the San Diego County Water Authority since it went into operation in December of 1947. With the exception of a few days taken out for inspection and minor repairs, the San Diego aqueduct has been operating at full capacity since it first tapped the main aqueduct, two years and nine months ago.

Since the start of the Korean war, the military and naval activities in the San Diego area have been considerably expanded, and water officials in that zone declare that there is a pressing need to provide for the delivery of larger quantities of Colorado River water than now can be made available through the existing San Diego aqueduct.

Escondido Now 29th City in Water District

By an overwhelming majority the residents of Escondido in an election August 22 approved the city's annexation to the San Diego County Water Authority.

With approximately 40 per cent of the city's registered voters casting ballots the vote was 1078 Yes, to 264 No.

By joining the San Diego Water Authority, Escondido will now be able to supplement its local water supplies with a supply of Colorado River water delivered through the San Diego Aqueduct.

Escondido is now the 29th incorporated city within the Metropolitan Water District.

Perry H. Greer Resigns After Long Board Service

Perry H. Greer on October 14 resigned as a member of the District Board of Directors. He was one of the directors who represented Los Angeles on the Board, and was an active member of the District's governing body for more than 17 years, having been appointed in July 1933.

At the time Mr. Greer resigned



PERRY H. GREER

from the Board he was chairman of the Engineering and Operations Committee, the Board committee which has the heavy responsibility of passing on all of the District's engineering and operations problems, including the purchase of large quantities of mechanical equipment and the recommendations relating to the awarding of bids.

A pioneer in the automobile business in Southern California, Mr. Greer established his first automobile agency in 1903, and has continued throughout the years to be active in the automobile field. He also has extensive oil well interests in various parts of the United States.

Immediately following his resignation from the Board, Mr. Greer left Los Angeles for an extended trip through the northwestern and eastern portions of the country.

On receiving word of Mr. Greer's resignation, the Board of Directors unanimously adopted a resolution expressing all members' regret and setting forth the valuable contributions which he has made in guiding the progress of the District.

Cities and Farms in Grasp of Record Drought

Rain is always "news" in Southern California and nowhere in the United States does a little moisture rate bigger headlines.

But never before did so little seem to mean so much to so many of us as when on last July 7 at Los Angeles, there was actually measured 0.01 inch of rain. Then for the first time in over six years our seasonal (1950-51) rainfall total was above normal, as the news stories exultingly testified. Pride in this rare achievement is somewhat discounted by the fact that the new rainfall season began July 1 and normal rain here for the first part of July is exactly zero.

For the weatherman, however, the event at least broke the monotony of a California "rainless" summer, even though by the end of July we were merely equal to normal and toward the end of August his reports are back in the old rut, with the seasonal total only one-third of normal to date.

The July 7 rainfall of 0.01 inch, incidentally, represents about one-half gallon of water per day on the average for each 50 ft. city lot or, say, one pint per day for each resident whose daily use of water in summer is about 1600 times that amount.

Taking a longer view backward, our accumulated rainfall deficit over the past 6½ years of drought since March 1944, has now increased to 33.5 inches. This equals slightly more than one-third of the normal or anticipated average supply for the same period. In other terms, this deficit is equivalent to 2.2 years of normal supply that just wasn't received here.

To make the situation much more acute, two-thirds of the deficit has occurred in the last 3½ years since 1947, when 28 inches of rain have been recorded, or but 55 per cent of normal.

The past 3½ years was also a severe water shortage period in the New York City area, but the total rainfall there was 163 inches or about 6 times the Los Angeles rainfall for the same years.

New York's worst year was 1949, with 34.7 inches of rainfall and in the same calendar year 10.6 inches of rain fell here. At Los Angeles, however, not once in the last 60 years has this New York near-minimum been equalled by our maximum rainfall. Thus for all practical purposes, the driest years in the humid eastern states show the same rainfall as the very wettest flood years at Los Angeles.

Normal rainfall here long ago proved insufficient to satisfy our increasing water needs. Long drought periods have made our local water shortages even more acute.

All this, of course, points up the vital need for the Colorado River water now being delivered to the cities and areas in the Metropolitan Water District. Our people have reached the limit of their local water supplies. All future development depends entirely on Colorado River water.

BOARD GIVES SCROLL TO JAMES M. GAYLORD

In honor of his many years of service with the District, James M. Gaylord, who retired as Chief Electrical Engineer, May 31, 1950, was recently presented with a scroll signed by the members of the Board of Directors. The presentation was made by Chairman of the Board Joseph Jensen.

The District's five large pumping plants were constructed under Mr. Gaylord's supervision and it was on January 7, 1939, that he personally threw the switch that started the pumping of Colorado River water into Southern California.

WARNING TO ALL TAXPAYERS WRITE NOW TO PROTECT YOUR DOLLARS

Your friends and business associates in the East will have to pay their share of the "Arizona Project" unless it is defeated in Congress. Inform them of this attempt to raid their pocketbooks by sending them pages seven and eight of this Aqueduct News. They can help defeat this costly irrigation scheme by writing their Congressional representatives to oppose the Arizona sponsored legislation now pending in Congress.

CUT HERE

Cost To Nation's Taxpayers—By States—Of Central Arizona Project

Official Statement By Secretary of Interior Indicates Extra Tax Burden of $2,075,729,000 for Interest Alone

State	State's % of Total (See Note 1 below)	Cost to Taxpayers (See Note 2 below)
Alabama	1.17	$ 24,278,000
Arizona	.37	7,678,000
Arkansas	.72	14,940,000
California	8.32	172,640,000
Colorado	.80	16,600,000
Connecticut	1.67	34,653,000
Delaware	.40	8,300,000
Florida	1.29	26,768,000
Georgia	1.40	29,050,000
Idaho	.32	6,640,000
Illinois	7.59	157,493,000
Indiana	2.29	47,518,000
Iowa	1.58	32,785,000
Kansas	1.15	23,863,000
Kentucky	1.20	24,900,000
Louisiana	1.22	25,315,000
Maine	.44	9,130,000
Maryland	1.68	34,860,000
Massachusetts	3.40	70,550,000
Michigan	4.71	97,733,000
Minnesota	1.86	38,595,000
Mississippi	.71	14,733,000
Missouri	2.53	52,498,000
Montana	.35	7,263,000
Nebraska	.86	17,845,000
Nevada	.13	2,698,000
New Hampshire	.29	$ 6,018,000
New Jersey	3.29	68,268,000
New Mexico	.28	5,810,000
New York	14.67	304,403,000
North Carolina	1.59	32,993,000
North Dakota	.34	7,055,000
Ohio	5.78	119,935,000
Oklahoma	1.17	24,278,000
Oregon	1.04	21,580,000
Pennsylvania	7.62	158,115,000
Rhode Island	.56	11,620,000
South Carolina	.76	15,770,000
South Dakota	.36	7,470,000
Tennessee	1.37	28,428,000
Texas	4.38	90,885,000
Utah	.34	7,055,000
Vermont	.18	3,735,000
Virginia	1.49	30,918,000
Washington	1.65	34,238,000
West Virginia	.92	19,090,000
Wisconsin	2.10	43,575,000
Wyoming	.18	3,735,000
Dist. of Columbia, Hawaii and Alaska	1.48	30,710,000
U. S. TOTAL	100.00	$2,075,729,000

Note 1—Percentages of total tax burden that each state will bear were computed by the Council of State Chambers of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Note 2—Cost to the nation's taxpayers of $2,075,729,000, as computed by Oscar L. Chapman, Secretary of the Interior, is based by him on the following conditions: S. 75 (Central Arizona Project Bill), as it passed the Senate; the project construction cost estimate of $708,780,000 made by the Bureau of Reclamation (Senate Report No. 832, 81st Congress 1st Session); a 2½% interest rate; an eight-year construction period; and a 75-year financing period.

The Secretary's statement appears in his letter dated June 28, 1950, to J. Hardin Peterson, Chairman of the House Public Lands Committee. The statement was approved by the Bureau of the Budget.

These figures prove that the Central Arizona Project will not be self-supporting, as claimed by its promoters. Actually, it will cost taxpayers of all the states BILLIONS.

CUT HERE

What Is the Central Arizona Project?

It is a so-called reclamation project to take Colorado River water to land in the central part of Arizona, near Phoenix.

Principal construction features of the costly project are described in Senate Bill 75 now pending in the House of Representatives. They include (1) Bridge Canyon Dam and power plant on the Colorado River, 120 miles above Hoover (Boulder) Dam, (2) Parker pump lift, to take irrigation water from the Colorado River near Parker Dam and lift it to a total height of 985 feet, (3) a 300-mile system of canals and pipe lines to deliver water for raising ordinary field crops, such as alfalfa, hay and cotton to Arizona lands.

The principal excuse advanced by the project proponents for its construction is to provide a "rescue" supply of Colorado River water to 226,000 acres of war-boom land in Arizona. On this basis the cost of such unprecedented government "relief" is $1,838 an acre for the irrigation features alone. Comparison with official records shows that this per-acre cost is 1100% greater than the average for all other western reclamation projects to date.

No public lands will be opened for entry to war veterans or other citizens under provisions of the project. It will be used exclusively for the benefit of present land owners. More than one-half of the land involved is owned by 420 individuals who would receive average benefits of $550,000 each, at the expense of the Nation's taxpayers.

According to an official estimate made by the Secretary of the Interior, American taxpayers would be required to pay $2,075,729,000 in additional taxes to subsidize the Arizona project. What the taxpayers in each state would have to pay is shown on the reverse side of this sheet.

Strenuous attempts to get the fantastic project approved by Congress are being made by Arizona promoters in the face of the war emergency. Construction of the huge system would consume vast quantities of critical materials and would add to the drain on manpower without contributing in any way to the war effort.

In peace time or in war time, the Central Arizona Project has no justification from the standpoint of national economy or the Nation's taxpayers.